Mr John Watkins

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NUMB. LVII.] THE [AUGUST 25, 1787.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1787. [VOL. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

JUST opened for ſale, at the ſubſcribers in the town of Waſhington, a neat and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, and CROCERIES, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, furs and ginſeng. For the latter a generous price will be given, part in money and part in goods.

ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM & Co.

Auguſt 6, 1787.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to the above company are deſired to make payment on or before the firſt day of October next, to the ſubſcriber, or he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about the firſt of May, from Racoon Creek, near the mouth of Reardon's Run, a Black MARE, 7 years old laſt ſpring, about fourteen hands high, trots, paces and canters, branded on the near ſhoulder with T and a brand on the buttock not known, a good deal creſt fallen, ſhod before, her off hind foot white above the hoof. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and returns her to Mr. Samuel Wilſon on Reardon's Run, or the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT COLHOON.

Auguſt 7, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform thoſe who have had any contracts by bond, note, or book account, either in Weſtmoreland or Waſhington counties, who have overrun the ſame, to be punctual in paying them in caſh againſt the 15th day of Auguſt next, to me, or order, at Peter M'Kee's, on Buffaloe, for Waſhington county, or at John Woods's for Weſtmoreland; as no further indulgence need be expected, as he expects ſhortly to leave this part of the country.

NATHANIEL ALLEN.

Sawickly, May 9, 1787.

Gregg & Barker,

Gold and Silverſmiths,

One from Philadelphia, and both late from Wilmington, in Delaware ſtate.

BEG leave to inform the public that they mean to carry on their buſineſs at the houſe of Alexander M'Nichol, in Front-ſtreet, in all its various branches; alſo Watch cleaning and Repairing, in ſuch manner as they hope will be ſatisfactory to the public.

Pittſburg; July 19, 1787.

At the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh, may be had,

THE Laws of this State, paſſed between the 30th September 1775, and the Revolution.

New Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New England Primers (with the Catechiſm)---Weſtminſter Shorter Catechiſms, Mother's ditto. by the dozen or ſingle one.

The Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, expreſſed in plain and eaſy verſe, for children.

A Journey from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Burlington and South-Amboy. By Robert Slender, ſtocking weaver.

Blank ledgers, journals, and receipt books.

Dutch quills, ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, &c.

Alſo, A few books neceſſary for a learner of the French language.

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

Who has for ſome time paſt kept the Inn in Black Horſe Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to ſolicit the favors of his friends and the public in general, and aſſures thoſe gentlemen who formerly frequented that houſe and the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation, both for themſelves and horſes, ſhall be furniſhed in the beſt and moſt careful manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

To all whom it may concern.

KNOW ye, that I ſold a piece of land ſome time laſt April to a certain John Emerſon, of Weſtmoreland county and ſtate of Pennſylvania, condition'd for the building a houſe on a lot in Morgan's town, in Monongahela county, and executing a deed for ſaid lot, after the aforeſaid houſe was built, to the ſaid John Emerſon. Now as the ſaid Emerſon hath not complied with his payments to me for the ſaid houſe and lot, Theſe are therefore to forewarn any perſon from taking any aſſignment on the ſaid bond, as I do not intend to comply with the condition thereof.

HUGH M'NEELLY.

Morgan town July 20, 1787.

OBSERVATIONS upon the ADDRESS of H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, Eſq; to the INHABITANTS of the WESTERN COUNTRY. By WILLIAM FINDLEY.

[Continued from our laſt.]

THIS point will ſcarce ever be queſtioned again, and it is ſtrange that it ever ſhould have been queſtioned, it is ſo clearly deduced from the nature of government, is ſo precedented from the uſuages of the Britiſh parliament, and was ſo readily given up by a learned counſellor at law when pleading before the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, in behalf of this preſent bank, in 1785, and the contrary at no time, and perhaps in no nation urged, until ſome of the directors and largeſt ſtockholders found means to procure ſeats in the legiſlature, and ſo not only advocate, but judge their own cauſe. It was upon this queſtion that my colleague diſplayed his power of oratory very fully; he roundly declared the repeal of the bank charter to be murder and aſſaſſination, that thoſe who enacted that law were murderers and aſſaſſins; and in the ſame argument declared the bank as a body corporate to be ſtill living and in full energy, that the repealing laws were a nullity, that no court of juſtice could act upon them, that theſe laws had no other operation than to be a ſtanding diſgrace to the legiſlature, and to remove that diſgrace, ought to be repealed, &c. ſo in the ſame breath, he aſſerted the bank to be murdered, and to be alive and in health; however, his motion being rejected, the report in favor of limitations was of courſe before the houſe; he then roſe, and very ſolemnly and vehemently declared he would oppoſe it and vote againſt it at all events, &c. yet upon the advice of a great ſtockholder, publicly given, he altered his mind, and voted for it very peaceably; now, though he contradicted himſelf ſo often, and held me up as a murderer and aſſaſſin, and though he had replied to my arguments I did not anſwer him a word, ſo long did I adhere to my plan. When the buſineſs came before the houſe in form of a bill, for the ſecond reading, in order to be publiſhed, Mr. Brackenridge opened the argument with a long diſcourſe, and the reaſoning was, for a great part of it, as good as the caſe would admit, but he made uſe of a number of ſuch expreſſions as derided and ſpoke contemptiouſly of the multitude, and highly of what he called the diſcerning few, &c. I was carefully taking notes as uſual, but deſigned even yet not to reply, until, when he was aſſerting, that the influence of incorporated wealth, however great, or under whatever regulations, could not poſſibly have a dangerous effect upon government; he amongſt other things ſaid, that the greateſt danger was from the poor diſcontented people beyond the weſtern mountains, coming down like prowling wolves, and ſeizing the government; upon hearing thoſe expreſſions, I determined to reply, and to do it with proper freedom; I made a regular reply to his arguments before a crouded gallery, and took ſome notice of his reflections in their proper place, in treating of his comparing the weſtern people to prowling wolves, and dangerous to government, I alledged the figure nor character would not apply to the people generally, but might with propriety to ſome, that as far as the compariſon to wolves or beaſts of prey would go, it ſuited the gentleman himſelf the beſt of any character in that country that I knew of, and then took occaſion to mention his high profeſſions before the election, in order to make a prey of the peoples unſuſpecting confidence at home, and pointed out his making a prey of their intereſt in that houſe; I then further, as he ſays, mentioned his being againſt the bank whilſt at home. If he had put me to it I would have given him authors enough, he even to myſelf ſpoke the moſt of its danger, &c. of any man I have converſed with in this country, and he introduced the ſubject himſelf; but he did not put me to that trouble, he roſe and freely acknowledged he had appeared againſt it, but that he had been induced to think it a dangerous inſtitution by the clamours of the weſtern people againſt it, but had been led to think he was wrong by converſing with a foreigner whom he met with on his way down, and was fully convinced ſince his coming to the city, but acknowledged that even the greater number in the city were againſt it, but that thoſe whom he eſteemed of the greateſt underſtanding was in its favor; he ſaid it was true he had changed his mind, and to had judge Manſfield, and the apoſtle Paul had changed from being a perſecutor to be an apoſtle; he did not deny, but endeavored to explain away his ungenerous reflection on the weſtern people, but I was not only careful in taking my notes, but had the truth of this note confirmed, not only by members and counſellors who were within the bar, but by gentlemen in the gallery. As I replied to him in the manner I did, I would have been called to order immediately by the ſpeaker, who keeps the proof notes, if I had made uſe of a falſe note; I grant he hath given it a very different turn in his addreſs, and if he had not done ſo, he would not have acted like himſelf.

He concludes this part of his addreſs with a lofty ſtrain of ſcurrillity painted againſt thoſe who think that the bank may at anytime prove dangerous to this government; he compares them to heated comets, ſays they are fools, and ought to be ſent to the boors of Kamtſchatka; that his imagination might ſuggeſt the idea of a heated comet is not at all ſurpriſing, his own experience dictates the elated thought; if Kamtſchatka is the proper place to ſend people to who have ſtrong ſymptoms of infanity, or folly that borders on it; if it is the proper receptacle of thoſe who often publicly talk aloud to themſelves, and change with the moon, or oftener, he knows where to find ſome, even amongſt the preſent advocates of the bank, who are qualified to people that dreary region. I have dwelt ſo long, and have been ſo particular upon this ſubject, becauſe, he ſays in the beginning of his addreſs, that about this we had ſome altercation, that I was the agreſſor in a moſt illiberal manner, that he treated me with as great indignity as I deſerved, but I brought it before the people to get my revenge; your cuſtomers of their own knowledge are judges that it is he that brought it before the people, I am not to ſay for what end; if I have not told the ſtory right as far as I have gone, if I have not told it in the worſt light againſt myſelf, let him for once do it truly, or elſe I will juſt anſwer to it, by ſaying it is not true; the people know that I never came like a child or a fool to complain to them of Mr. Brackenridge, or

by other mak treating me with great indignity; he knows well that if I thought myself treated with indignity, I am able to take all that satisfaction a man of virtue and honor ought to desire. Though I do not go into the argument respecting the bank, I will here state a few facts respecting it; so sensible are all the states in the union of the danger of incorporated banks, that none of them, except Pennsylvania, have granted any one a charter: in New-York there is a private bank, but a charter was absolutely refused; the attempt to have one in Maryland was crushed in the beginning; in Virginia, so afraid are they of such an institution, that they will not suffer a private one, they have enacted a law forbidding notes payable to bearer from circulating, and this was done in order to prevent even private banks, and the influence of the bank in Philadelphia from affecting them. Britain went into banking with the greatest caution, they not only gave their national bank a limited time, a rotation of directors, an equal vote amongst stockholders, &c. but subjected them to the controul of government, and obliged the bank to have a common interest with the government by assuming millions of the public debt, at terms very profitable for the nation. The famous banks of Amsterdam and Hamburgh are in the hands of the respective governments. The bank of Genoa only was independant of government, and long before its dissolution it appointed generals, made war, &c. in its own name; and savage was the war they made. The bank of Pennsylvania is not at all limitted upon the principles, or under the checks of any other bank now existing; it hath not a common interest with the state, but hath a rival credit and influence to the government. I appeal to facts; when the bank charter was dissolved, the paper money held its own, and public securities, which are the same as national credit, rose in value, since the charter was renewed, every thing that depends upon national credit hath depreciated, and this is not an accident, it was known and foretold, and arises out of the nature of the case; these are undeniable facts. I leave the application to others.

In what of this address I have already examined, the grand object appears to have been, to discover his own industry and my perverseness; but in the case before me the scene changes, and the subject is an improper thing attempted by me, and voted both for and against by him, after his own manner; and finally condemned by a discourse in his address, which he doth not so much as pretend was delivered in the house, and indeed he is manly in saying so, and would have done himself honor by acknowledging the same of some parts of the others; it respects a motion of mine preparatory to the removal of the seat of government. I will shortly explain the case without any observations on his arguments. It is well known that the removal of the seat of government to a more central and less expensive situation, hath long been wished for by a majority of the people, and expected even by the inhabitants of Philadelphia, who being accustomed with having all the money and public business of the state centering with themselves, have of course an undue influence over government, and will have that influence whilst it remains with them, therefore, though they expect, they yet dread and will oppose the removal; though at the same time I grant there are advantages arising from it as the seat of government which ought to be well weighed, and which the address hath left unnoticed, and which doth not come within my plan to mention. I am, nevertheless much afraid of such a sudden and disorderly removal as may give a temporary shock to government itself. In the year 1784 it was twice put to vote in one session to remove to Lancaster, by an hasty adjournment, without a preparatory law for that purpose, and one of these times it was within two votes of carrying. I wish to see it done in the most orderly manner, and to have the way prepared by a law, which being published for consideration, the people would know of, and be prepared for it; motions of this kind have often been prepared and as often dropped, I was the means in the first session of preventing another western member from doing it; I had the favor of his motion for my perusal, and neglected to return it until too late in the session; however the one I made last session was somewhat different in its principles; my motion was for bringing in a bill for erecting public buildings at Harrisburgh, on the Susquehannah, the question was taken by the yeas and nays, and a majority decided in favor of the motion, consequently a committee was appointed to bring in a bill, but whilst the bill was preparing, the city members found means to take off some votes, and one of them, in a manner altogether unprecedented, made a motion to reconsider the vote, and dismiss the committee; it may be asked, why did the city members take this uncommon method of getting quit of the business? might they not have let the bill come in and the same votes would have rejected the bill upon fair ground, that prevented it in the other method? the reason is obvious, it had been urged both in conversation and the public prints, that it would require 100,000l. of a direct tax; this was a mere bug-bear, and if the bill had been brought in it would have vanished of course, for not to say that it would not have required the fourth part of that sum. The bill would have gone to lay the statehouse yard at Philadelphia, out into lots, and paid the expence of erecting the new building out of the sale of those lots; the statehouse yard is the property of the public, and would sell for much more than would pay for erecting a new statehouse, and the old statehouse in Philadelphia would still remain the property of government; much of this ground hath been already bestowed for different uses in the city, and probably in a short time it may be all given away for nothing; this bill would have secured it by appropriating it to a special use, even though it had not been applied to that use for a long time to come. A great majority of the members are in favor of a removal, but are not agreed upon the place to which they would remove: before the committee was dismissed, I was requested to amend my motion by inserting Lancaster instead of Harrisburgh, and was assured by doing so, there would be votes enough to carry it through the house; and I was also requested to insert Reading, in Berks county, with the same assurance of success. This division of interest and competition of places, is what will keep it for some time at Philadelphia, and not the opinion of the majority that it ought to be there; though as I said before, there are some good reasons for continuing it there, which could not come into discussion unless the bill had been brought in and debated. With respect to the propriety of the place proposed, I shall offer a few things: if the seat of government continues at one extreme until our western country is generally settled to lake Erie, a separation of the state will be the probable event, and this event will be greatly promoted by the inconveniencies arising from the Susquehannah having its course so much across the center of the state, it impedes our journies (especially in winter) to Philadelphia, and likewise promotes greatly the western trade going to Maryland or Virginia, consequently promotes prejudices, and rival interests betwixt those inhabiting the east and west sides of that river: the separation of Pennsylvania is what I earnestly wish to prevent even the prospect of; Pennsylvania is respectable both for its situation in the union, and its proper extent of territory, but let it once be separated by its own internal discord, and both sides will become weak and contemptible, and perhaps be envious foes of each other; but if the seat of government was established at Harrisburgh, which lays upon the Susquehannah, in an opulent settlement, near the root of the north mountain, and nearly central betwixt the New York and Maryland lines, and also very nigh the center of the present inhabitants, though most favorable to the western country in the mean time, yet a few years peace with the Indians would, by permitting settlements to increase, remove this objection; that river by continuing as it is may be one cause of dividing the state, would, by having the seat of government removed to it, and the navigation thereof improved, be an effectual means of perpetuating the union, and promoting the wealth of Pennsylvania, by having the communication betwixt it and the Schuylkill opened, which is very practicable; and betwixt it and the Delaware, which is a present object with the governments of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware state. It would be the means of bringing the commerce of the east and west parts of the state to one center, and consequently of uniting the interest of Pennsylvania, it would by promoting the navigation of the western branches of the Susquehannah, keep within this state, the greater part of that trade which now goes to Maryland and Virginia. By having materials for building, house rents and the necessaries of life cheaper, the expences of government might be reduced, at least it is likely that the sittings of the assembly would not be so long as at present; having the seat of government in a more central situation, would very much promote the making of good roads from all parts of the state; even should the plan of state roads go forward again, they would more equally apply to the advantage of the whole state. It is no way essential to a seat of government that it should be in a great trading town; the states of Holland possess many large trading towns, yet the seat of government is not placed at Amsterdam, one of the greatest emporiums of commere in Europe, but at the village called Hague; and Maryland state hath not their seat of government at Baltimore, but at Annapolis, a town of few inhabitants, and of less commerce. The greater part of what I have stated above, was offered on the floor of the house, when I was explaining the above motion; I have not studied it as a reply to Mr. Brackenridge's printed observations.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, May 11.

YESTERDAY Mr. Adams, the American plenipotentiary, had an audience of the king at St. James's.

The enemies of Mr. Pitt affect to call him obstinate, positive and untractable. However, it is the unconquerable firmness of his mind, that this country will be indebted to for its salvation.

Fortunate indeed are the proprietors of the sugars arrived from our islands, as they have found a most excellent market, being nearly all sold at an advanced price.

So nearly exhausted was the stock of sugar on hand, that it is asserted by the importers and dealers in that article, that it would not have afforded the kingdom an ordinary supply for six weeks longer.

Among the wretched prisoners in the fleet prison, who are waiting in anxious expectation of the pending insolvent bill passing, is an illegitimate brother of his present majesty.

May 24. It had been generally expected by the British merchants residing in and trading to Russia, that a further prolongation of our treaty with that nation, which in its prolonged state expired on the [illegible] April, would have taken place; but on the [illegible] the English consul at Petersburgh, received a letter from Mr. Fitzherbert, the envoy extraordinary from Great Britain, and who is at present attending the empress on her journey to Cherson, that was immediately communicated to the British merchants; by which they were informed of the final termination of the treaty, with a total cessation of the privileges and advantages they had hitherto enjoyed; and that in future they were subject to the payment of customs, and all other mercantile duties, in the same manner as the least favored nations who were not connected with Russia by the bond of commercial treaty.

Different conjectures have been formed upon this proceeding by our merchants at Petersburgh; but it is generally attributed to the refusal, on the part of the British cabinet, to accede to the principles of the armed neutrality.

Our merchants have likewise been further informed, that they are prohibited from exporting in British built vessels, any Russian articles of commerce for Britain --and the contrary, but that such commercial intercourse must in future be carrried on only in Russian bottoms, built in Russia.

This interdiction, among many others, will have one great inconvenience, that no insurance can be obtained upon merchandize transported in Russian built vessels, from the known inferiority of their timber and building. As this transaction will doubtless be felt in the most sensible manner, the result of its communication to the British cabinet is most impatiently expected.

May 30. The Turks have been very successful in Egypt, and have published their victories at Constantinople. Their tone is consequently heightened to the empress- --but she will be satisfied one way or other, and persists in her original claim.

Yesterday morning came on before Mr. justice Buller, and a special jury, the cause of the king against Lord George Gordon, for having published a pamphlet tending to create sedition; when, after a short hearing, he was found guilty.

Mr. Wilkins, printer of the above pamphlet, was then put on his trial and found guilty.

Lord George Gordon was then tried on another indictment, for publishing a libel against the queen of France, and the charge des affaires of the French court, of which he was also convicted. The sentence will not be given till next term.

At Downpatrick, (Ireland) on the 18th ult. came on a nisi prius, before justice Crookshank and a respectable jury, a cause in which lord viscount Glerawly brought his action for a libel; laying his damages at 1000l. against Mr. Magee of Dublin, in consequence of an extract of a letter which appeared in the Dublin Evening Post, in February, 1786, relative to a vessel stranded in Dundram Bay. The issue rested chiefly on a question whether the extract alluded to was unequivocably applicable to lord Glerawly, or might as well be understood to mean some other peer, as no initial or letter appeared in the whole that could identify his lordship as the person hinted at. After a long hearing, and the plaintiff producing several witnesses which the judge would not allow to go to the jury, as the libel must be taken by them on the face, and not by collateral circumstances, a verdict was returned in a few minutes for Mr. Magee, with costs of suit.

Extract of a letter from Marseilles, May [illegible]

"A countryman of St. Zaphary came [illegible] week to sell the productions of his garden, [illegible] every market day. After having sold all [illegible] he counted his money (fourteen crowns) [illegible] pocket. A sharper took notice of the [illegible]

and ſoon after had addreſs enough to filch it from him. Juſt as he was arranging his baſkets, he perceived he was robbed of his money (perhaps the whole ſupport of his family) and in a fit of deſpair, after the moſt lamentable cries, he drew his knife with an intent to ſtab himſelf. The women who were about him, took hold of his hand, and throwing themſelves around his neck, had power enough to diſarm him. Jane Paſchal, a gardiner's wife, without ſpeaking a word to the other women, or aſking him a ſingle queſtion, put into his hands a little bag with fourteen crowns in it. The man was as thankful as if he had received new life; and the other market women ſeeing and admiring the generous action, contributed ſo much a head, and having made up the above ſum, inſiſted on Jane Paſchal's receiving it. When we conſider how vaſt a ſum fourteen crowns make in this part of the country, we cannot help contemplating with pleaſure the noble heart of the gardiner's wife."

DUBLIN, May 28.

We hear that an Engliſh baronet of a large fortune, has lately diſpoſed of his lady to a commander in the ſervice of the Eaſt India company, for 3000l. a coach and ſix horſes, ſix hunters, and a pack of Yorkſhire tarriers, by virtue of a deed of aſſignment and releaſe, drawn by an eminent attorney. Which of the gentlemen has made the beſt bargain time and experience muſt evince.

Mr. Orde, ſecretary to the lord lieutenant, has departed for England. He will have the ſatisfaction of acquainting his friends on the other ſide of the water, that he carried every meaſure of adminiſtration thro' Parliament, during the preſent ſeſſion, with an eaſe and facility, not experienced by any other miniſter, or by himſelf at any former ſeſſion.

The Barons of the court of exchequer have, in the courſe of laſt week, afforded the moſt ample proof of their juſtice and laudable intention, to prevent the mal-practice of attornies, and by a well timed puniſhment of the delinquent part of that fraternity, to preſerve the character and credit of ſuch men, of that profeſſion, as act with firmneſs, candor, and integrity. A perſonal examination on Friday and Saturday laſt, took place in the court of exchequer, on a complaint againſt an attorney, his clerks, and other perſons, that were alledged to have been concerned in ſurreptitiouſly obtaining papers of conſequence from the council of the oppoſite party. In the courſe of this examination a contrariety of evidence was given, which is conſidered as improper to be ſtated at preſent, but which induced the court to order the attorney to be attached, and his clerks, and all parties concerned in this reprehenſible tranſaction, to be puniſhed according to law, which we hope will in future prove exemplary, for the prevention of ſuch practices as would ultimately deſtroy the right of individuals, and the ends of public juſtice.

We hear from England, that the celebrated Mr. Gibbons, who for ſome years paſt reſided at Lauſanne, is ſoon expected in London. He comes to publiſh the remaining volumes of his great work; and then will return to finiſh the reſt of his life in Switzerland.

The preſent era may be in a great meaſure ſtyled that of canal-making; even America feels the influence; but in Europe, ſeveral great ones are actually on foot, in different countries; and France, which in the laſt century began theſe works, but diſcontinued them for many years, has reſumed them with the greateſt vigour, particularly in the province of Burgundy a great one is almoſt completed; but one of the moſt ſtupendous works of the kind ever attempted in Europe, is that now begun, to open a canal between the great rivers Loire and Garonne, by which the kingdom will be interſected in every direction, by an inland navigation, to the extent of twelve hundred miles, joining the great commercial cities of Nantz, Cete, Bourdeaux, together with Orleans, Tours, Poictiers, and Touloufe, and two hundred other inland towns, giving them all water carriage to the ocean, in the bay of Biſcay or Atlantic, the Britiſh channel, and the Mediterranean ſea.

American Occurrences.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 1.

By a letter from Dublin, we are informed of a remarkable inſtance of longevity. There is now living at Mount Aughrim, near Clonehall, county of Carlow, a man of the name of Garret Baron, in the 107th year of his age. All his faculties he retained till within theſe few months, in a degree of perfection ſuperior to the generality of mankind. His appearance, our correſpondent adds, is ſtrikingly venerable, his beard as white as ſnow, and flows upon his breaſt; in the moſt engaging manner; his hair is alſo remarkably white, and reaches the ſmall of his back. He never entered into the connubial ſtate, and it is ſaid, deprived of his having been married, which was maliciouſly propagated, has been the ſource of his misfortune, his ſenſibility being ſo exquiſite, that his faculties, ſince that period, have evidently been on the decline.

A ſingular Cure of a perſon in a Dropſy, whoſe caſe was thought deſperate, has been effected by the following ſimple preſcription.

TWO ounces of bark, two ounces of gun powder, and one ounce of coarſe muſtard ſeed, ſteeped in a quart of wine, and well ſhaken together, Let three wine glaſſes full be taken every day.

His excellency John Hancock, eſq. governor of Maſſachuſetts, has, by a meſſage to the honorable legiſlature, voluntarily relinquiſhed 300l. of his ſalary as commander in chief.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 25.

Among the infinite number of ſocieties eſtabliſhed upon this continent, we find one in Baltimore for the encouragement of emigrants. The deſign is truly politic and benevolent, as by this means the induſtrious ſtranger will be ſupported and inſtructed in the beſt method of employing his talents, and the community will derive an immediate benefit from the ſkill and labour of her new members; who might otherwiſe, from a diſappointment in their hopes, or an ignorance of the habits and reſources of the country, become a uſeleſs and perhaps dangerous acquiſition.

By the Grantham Britiſh packet arrived at New-York the 19th ult. advices were received from Holland that the utmoſt confuſion prevails in that country; that the ſtadtholderian party have lately ſeized 12 magiſtrates in the city of Amſterdam, and hanged them in the public ſtreets the next day; that all payments at the bank are ſtopped; that two cannon are fixed in the door of the houſe of Hope & Co and moſt of the windows of the principal houſes planted with muſquetry, for the defence of their lives and property.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

THERE cannot poſſibly be any ſituation, in which the collective members of a community can be ſo placed, but ſome will complain of *hard times*. The ſuperior induſtry, frugality and abilities of ſome will ever procure wealth and reſpect, while the idleneſs and diſſipation of others muſt beget contempt and indigence. Hence an unavoidable diſtinction will take place, not from the deſign of individuals, but is the conſequence naturally reſulting from the purſuit of different plans in life; and hence, in ſome meaſure, every individual is anſwerable for his want of reſpect, and frequently for his indifference.---Poverty, generally ſpeaking, is not ſo much the fault of the ſoil and government, as of cuſtom and education; where the youth are taught to hold manual labour in contempt, there poverty and her attendants will triumph.---The riches of a country do not ſo much conſiſt in the number of inhabitants, as the quantity of labour; therefore, in thoſe countries where labour is not regarded as a *virtue*, want and wretchedneſs will finally cloſe the period of their political exiſtence.

As all the riches of the United States muſt ultimately depend upon the tillage of the earth, it is an happineſs that our ſoil is admirably adapted to the different branches of agriculture: and when our land does not produce, it is more commonly owing to the ſterility of labour than of the ſoil.---He who has the happineſs to poſſeſs land, is in poſſeſſion of a mine; but if the land is not cultivated, it is as uſeleſs as hidden ore, and that perſon, who has the free uſe of his limbs, is in poſſeſſion of an independent treaſure; but if, like the miſer of his wealth, he is ſparing in the uſe of them, he muſt expect to meet inſult and want.

Could a juſt compariſon be drawn between the eaſe with which thoſe ſupport themſelves, who follow agriculture and mechanical employments, and thoſe who follow the hunting life, the balance would be infinitely in favor of the former; the latter are always in precarious circumſtances, for the moſt provident are incapable of diſplaying their frugality; they are always in want of ſome of the neceſſaries of life, and ſoon become conſtitutionally habituated to idleneſs, and nothing but the deſire of ſupporting a miſerable exiſtence can ſtimulate them to action; the government of ſuch a people will always want energy, and they will always have *hard times*.-----It may be laid down as a general rule, that the life of an induſtrious man is a life of eaſe; but the life of an idle one, is a life of hardſhip and want.

A wiſe and ſuperintending Providence has at all times been attentive to the happineſs of man; we have all the requiſites for happineſs; we are free; the value of our labour is our own; we poſſeſs one of the fineſt countries in the world, and the fault is certainly our own, if we complain of *hard times*. T.

ADDRESS to FRIENDSHIP.

THE giddy blaze of life is o'er,
Tumultuous pleaſures charm no more,
Calm reaſon hath prevail'd.
Friendſhip alone can ſooth the breaſt,
Where deep reflections are impreſt,
And ſorrows have aſſail'd.

Retir'd---with thee I wiſh to dwell,
Corroding cares thou doſt diſpel,
And baneful fears deſtroy;
No ſting thy pleaſures leave behind,
Virtue, with innocence combin'd,
Alone thy peace enjoy!

Come then, thou gentle, gen'rous pow'r
Attend me to my lateſt hour,
Grateful ſhall be my heart!
To thee my peaceful ſoul ſhall bend;
Oh! change the lover to the friend,
And temper'd joys impart!

ANECDOTE.

AT the cloſe of the campaign in 1777, when the American army retired from the field and took up their cantonment in the neighbourhood of Valley Forge, ſeveral Indians of the Oneida nation came down with a deſire to ſee the camp, and to be introduced to that great and illuſtrious man general Waſhington. One of them, a ſachem, was conducted, immediately on his arrival to the general, and introduced by doctor Kirkland, who had for many years lived as a miſſionary among them. When the Indian entered the apartment where his excellency was ſitting, he made a ſudden halt, gazed for ſome time on him, then advanced and gave him his hand. After the uſual ceremonies were over, the ſachem ſeated himſelf, and the general, who had been writing a letter to congreſs, again reſumed his pen, and went on with his buſineſs. As in common with the general whilſt writing, he ſeveral times caſt his eyes to heaven, as if to invoke the aſſiſtance of ſome ſuperior power. The Indian was unable to ſupport it; filled with an idea of the weight of his concerns, he melted into tears, and quitted the room. Dr. Kirkland ſaw his diſtreſs, followed him out, and deſired to know the cauſe of it, "did you ſee," replied the Indian, turning round to the doctor as he entered the paſſage, "how that great man ſeems oppreſſed with his cares? he lifted his eyes to heaven, as much as to ſay, help, Lord, help, what a great continent have I got upon my ſhoulders."

The doctor was ſtruck with the dignity and novelty of the idea, and immediately committed it to paper.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Devereux Smith, in Pittſburgh, on the twelfth day of September next, One houſe and two lots, marked in the general plan of the town No 146 & 147, bounded by Water and Weſt ſtreets, and adjoining lot No 148. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edward Ward, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

Auguſt 20, 1787.

Lots in Pittſburgh.

ANY perſon wiſhing to purchaſe one or more excellent lots in Pittſburgh, will pleaſe to enquire of the ſubſcriber, who will ſhew the lots, and inform them of the price.

WM. CHRISTY, jun.

Pittſburgh, Aug. 23.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living at Redſtone Old Fort, the firſt day of May laſt, a ſorrel Mare 12 years old, 14 hands high, very lengthy, and raiſes much on her wethers: ſhe is branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock I S; ſhe has been formerly cut for the hooks, which marks may be very plainly ſeen. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and delivers her to me at Redſtone Fort ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JOHN HEATH.

Aug. 18, 1787.

John Wilkins & Co.

HAVE juſt received at their ſtore in Pittſburg, a general aſſortment of GOODS, adapted to the country and ſeaſon, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms, for caſh, peltry, or country produce.

A generous price given in caſh or merchandiſe for good ginſang.

Pittſburgh, July 5, 1787.

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS, Aſſignments, Awards, Bargain and Sales, Bills of Sale Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnerſhip, Releaſes, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the ſubſcriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittſburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

Pittſburgh, July 13, 1787.

JUST opening for ſale, at the ſubſcribers ſtore, at the houſe of Andrew Watſon, tavern-keeper, Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet, a neat and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, furs, flour, rye, oats, or ginſeng; for the latter a generous price will be given, part in money and part goods.

JOHN & SAM. COLHOUN.

N. B. All thoſe indebted to the above company are deſired to make payment on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next to the ſubſcriber, or he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

SAMUEL COLHOUN.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in conſequence of a contract entered into for that purpoſe, there will ſhortly be a regular communication by poſt, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittſburg, in this ſtate, by the route of New-Gate, Leeſburgh, Winchester, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1ſt to November 1ſt: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This eſtabliſhment will take place, as ſoon as the neceſſary arrangements can be made.

If any perſon inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, ſo as to tally with the Virginia poſt, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms---as the excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments ariſing therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding ſeven years, to any perſon undertaking the buſineſs at his own expence, and giving ſatisfactory ſecurity for performance.

Four Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Peter's townſhip and county of Franklin, on the night of the firſt inſt. July, the two following deſcribed ſervant men viz.

CHARLES BARR, about five feet high, pitted with the ſmall pox, bandy legged, ſpeaks on the Scotch dialect, is about twenty years of age, had on and took with him, a new country-cloth coat, with ſilver buttons, one of which is on each ſleeve, with welted pockets, two linen ſhirts, a wool hat, a country made blanket, &c.

THOMAS LOLLAR, a native Iriſhman, about five feet four or five inches high, pale complexion, dark coloured hair, a home made linen ſhirt, a wool hat, and linen trowſers, good ſhoes, &c.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants and brings them to their maſter, or ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall have four pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, or forty ſhilling for either, paid by

WILLIAM M'DOWEL.

Treaſury of the United States,

May 4, 1787.

THE Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21ſt day of September next will be expoſed to ſale, at the place where the United States in Congreſs may be at their ſeſſions, The following townſhips and lots of land in the weſtern territory, which were ſurveyed laſt year, under the direction of the Geographer of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing	1386
2	5434
3	8598
5	21139
6	23040
7	23040
8	22886
9	136464 1-2

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, containing	639
2	11797
3	14482
5	23040
6	23040
7	23040
8	23040
9	23040
10	23040
11	23040
12	23040

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing	4574
2	21350
3	23040
7	23040
8	23040
10	23040
11	23040
12	23040
13	23040

The admirable quality of theſe lands, and the favorable climate in which they are ſituated, are too well known to need deſcription. The conditions of ſale are as follows, to wit.

1. The townſhips or fractional parts of townſhips throughout the different rangers, will be ſold either entire or in lots, in alternate order; that is to ſay where a townſhip or fractional part of a townſhip, is ſold entire, the next will be ſold in lots, agreeably to ordinance of 20th May, 1784.

2d. The lands are not to be ſold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or ſilver, or any of the ſecurities of the United States.

3d. The purchaſers are to pay the charges of ſurvey, which are to be eſtimated at thirty-ſix dollars in ſpecie, or certificates as aforeſaid, for every townſhip, and in the ſame proportion for fractional parts of townſhips or lots; this payment to be made at the ſales, and in caſe of failure, the lands to be again expoſed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchaſe money is to be paid at the time of the purchaſe; and the remaining two thirds in three months after the date of the ſale; on which payment a certificate ſhall be given by the treaſurer of the United States, which ſhall entitle the perſon to whom the ſame is given to receive from the commiſſioners of this board a proper title; that if the ſecond payment is not made at the time above ſpecified the firſt payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeiture accrued be again ſet up to ſale.

5th. The parts of townſhips will be marked by ſubdiviſions into lots of one mile ſquare, or ſix hundred and forty acres, and numbered from one to thirty-ſix, and out of each townſhip, lot number eight, eleven, twenty-ſix and twenty-nine, are to be reſerved for future ſale; lot number ſixteen, for the maintainance of public ſchools, within the reſpective townſhips, and out of every fractional part of a townſhip, as many lots of the ſame number as ſhall be found therein. There will alſo be reſerved to the United States one third part of all gold and ſilver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and deſcriptions of the lands will be exhibitted at the time and place of ſales, and the ſales will continue from day to day, 'til the whole are ſold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } Commiſſioners.
ARTHUR LEE,

ALL perſons indebted to the late houſe of ANDREW MITCHELL & CO. are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, only, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, enſuing, as every account unſettled after that date, will be put into the hands of an attorney.

WILLIAM TILTON.

Who has for ſale, on very low terms, Three Stills, containing 140, 115, and 80 gallons; alſo one boiler, containing 115 gallons, with flake ſtands and mash tubs, &c.

Pittſburgh, June 25, 1787.

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER,

At his office on the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, five doors above Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

BUYS, ſells, and exchanges every kind of continental and ſtate paper, or public ſecurities of this ſtate or any other in the union. Furniſhes certificates and ſtate money for the land office, on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory, and every kind of transferable property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage.

The different branches of the buſineſs of a broker are tranſacted with fidelity, diſpatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, two doors below Fourth ſtreet and directly oppoſite that part of the market lately built, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

NOTICE is hereby given by the ſubſcribers, woodrangers for the county of Weſtmoreland, that we have now in our cuſtody a number of ſtray creatures, viz. one black Mare, 7 years old, about 14 hands high; one bay Mare, 4 years old, about 13 hands high; one black Horſe, 7 years old, about 14 hands high; one black Mare, branded on the near ſhoulder W. 7 years old; one black Mare, 3 years old, about 13 hands high, branded I. A. one bay Horſe, 10 years old, branded I. A. about 14 hands high; one black Mare, 7 years old, about 13 hands high; one bay Mare, 10 years old, about 11 hands high, blind of one eye; one black Mare, about 10 years old, 13 hands high; one bay Horſe, 4 years old, about 12 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder M. one dun Mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands high; one brown Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high; one ſorrel Horſe, 6 years old, 12 hands high; one brown Mare, 5 years old, about 13 hands high; one red roan Mare, 15 hands high; one brown Mare, 3 years old, 12 hands high; one grey Mare, 5 years old, 13 hands high; one brown Horſe, 18 years old, 12 hands high; one roan Horſe, 3 years old, 11 hands high; one brown Mare, 9 years old, 12 hands high.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.
JAMES GUTERIE.

Auguſt 16, 1787.

WAS committed to my cuſtody on the 1ſt of this inſtant, a certain PATRICK REILY, who ſays he belongs to Thomas Snowdon, of Prince George's county, Maryland; his maſter is directed to come pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be dealt with as the laws of this ſtate in ſuch caſes direct.

JOHN BRANDON,
for William Perry, ſheriff.

Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland county,
Auguſt 2, 1787.